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CZECHOSLOVAK MEDIA COMMENT ON SENATE SALT II DEBATE, MBFR

Bratislava PRAVDA on SALT II Opponents

AU301740 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Rusko article: "Experts Disprove Objections; Reality Stronger Than Doubt-Casting Campaign"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] For more than 2 weeks the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been listening to politicians, generals and experts on most modern weapons. They speak in favor of or against the ratification of the SALT II treaty which was recently signed in Vienna by L.I. Brezhnev for the Soviet Union and by J. Carter for the United States.

Both statesmen have unambiguously stated time and again that the treaty reflects the interests of the two states and provides equal guarantees for their security. Despite this, there are people in the United States who do not wish the treaty to succeed and who would like to make the treaty's ratification impossible. As the Soviet press stresses, they have crystallized into three groups.

ONE CONSISTS OF THOSE WHO INTIMIDATE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, SAYING THAT THE UNITED STATES IS LAGGING BEHIND THE SOVIET UNION IN THE SHPERE OF STRATEGIC WEAPONS. They not only reject this treaty but, in their blindness, they are against all and any American-Soviet dialog based on principles of the partners' equality. When some time ago it was suggested by President Carter to one of them, in reply to his unfounded criticism, that he himself should prepare a draft of a treaty which would be good enough for the United States and would also be accepted as just by the Soviet Union, the senator in question declared: "The Russians understand something quite different than we do when we say just." Thus he quite clearly indicated that he is not at all concerned with searching for a constructive solution.

ANOTHER SMALL GROUP CONSISTS OF SALT II ADVERSARIES WHO DO NOT CONCEAL THAT THEY REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND WHO OPENLY DEMAND THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD STRIVE TO WIN SUCH A MILITARY-STRATEGIC SUPREMACY OVER THE SOVIET UNION AS WOULD ENABLE IT TO PURSUE A POLICY OF STRENGTH AND OF MILITARY INTERVENTION ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD--IN OTHER WORDS, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPERIALIST PLANS. They are demanding a permanent increase in the U.S. military budget and it is particularly due to them that the Congress has approved a sum exceeding $138 billion this year for armaments. They are fervent promoters of new kinds of weapons, particularly of the MX missile and of the $1.5-billion Trident submarines and so forth. They belong among the inflexible adversaries of Soviet-American agreements and also are to blame for the belated SALT II preparations. The American periodical FOREIGN AFFAIRS stated that they are "BOUND TO THE NOTIONS OF AMERICAN SUPERIORITY WHICH AS FAR BACK AS 1969 PREVENTED THE BEGINNING OF THE SOVIET-AMERICAN DIALOG ON STRATEGIC ARMAMENT CONTROL."

THE THIRD GROUP INCLUDES CERTAIN REPUBLICANS WHO, RATHER SHORTSIGHTEDLY, ARE TRYING TO UTILIZE THE SITUATION AND THE DISCUSSIONS AROUND SALT II FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR OWN PARTY. They have the erroneous idea that they can successfully exploit the political capital thus gained for next year's presidential elections. Thus they are linking SALT II with American domestic problems, pointing to the question of unemployment and the production drop and simultaneously stressing the imperative need for national security.

Regardless of their "camp" the adversaries are operating with hackneyed phrases which nevertheless are being disproved not only by other senators, but also by well-known military experts. [paragraph continues]

ALL FIVE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, AS WELL AS HIGH-RANKING ACTIVE DUTY PENTAGON FIGURES, FOR INSTANCE, EXPRESSED THEIR COLLECTIVE SUPPORT FOR THE TREATY ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO. They were also joined in this by such military figures as Admirals Noel Gaylot and Isaac Kidd and by Air Force Gen Russell Dougherty, who up to 1977 headed the Strategic Air Command of the American air force and thus has good knowledge of the problems dealt with in the SALT II treaty. "I AM CONVINCED THAT THIS TREATY IS JUST," HAROLD BROWN, PRESENT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, STATED BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE. HE SIMULTANEOUSLY CONFIRMED THAT THE TREATY'S IMPLEMENTATION CAN BE CHECKED BY NATIONAL MEANS, thus replying to yet another objection of the adversaries of detente. Likewise, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance also stated that, as was stated time and again, this document represents real progress in armament control and is the foundation for further future successes in this respect.

EVEN THOUGH THE DISCUSSION IS NOT YET CONCLUDED, THE CAMP OF THE TREATY'S ADVOCATES IS EXPANDING. Apart from the senators who had been supporting it from the beginning, such as Edward Kennedy, people are joining in who had wavered at the beginning, like Alan Cranston, part of the Democratic majority in the Senate, or like Gaylord Nelson, Paul Simon and others. ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT CARTER HAS APPEALED TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC TO UNDERTAKE ACTIONS THAT WOULD FORCE THE OPPOSITIONISTS TO CHANGE THEIR STANCE AND, ABOVE ALL, TO GRASP THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC TRULY AND URGENTLY DEMANDS THE RATIFICATION OF SALT II, because it is far from being a matter of military questions alone.

Should the United States not ratify the treaty, the American taxpayers would spend for expanding the production of strategic weapons $21 billion dollars more than the planned estimates. In the present unfavorable economic situation in which the U.S. economy finds itself, this would necessarily cause cuts in allotments for medical and social care, for education, for a decrease of employment growth, and so forth. Even the intentional hampering policy under the pretext of "looking for more precise formulations" and the abuse of procedural rights for postponing the ratification leads to financial losses. Carter's campaign, which the American President started at home a few hours after returning from Vienna in his speech to the Congress, is quite justified and in this the top American official finds support not only at home but also among his Atlantic allies, BECAUSE ANY REJECTION OF SALT II WOULD PUT IN DANGER THE PROSPECTS OF A PEACEFUL LIFE WHICH WERE STRENGTHENED BY THE SIGNATURES AFFIXED TO THE DOCUMENT OF THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS.

At present the main thing in the United States is that those American politicians who so far have not manifested any great sense of reality in their stances should fully realize their responsibility to the American people and to the world public.

Criticism of Monitoring Ability Unfounded

AU271500 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 26 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[F. Marton article: "The Transparent Tactics of the American Adversaries of the SALT II Treaty"]

[Excerpts] Now that their efforts to prevent the SALT II treaty have failed, the advocates of feverish armament, who have their own senators in the U.S. Senate, are trying to prevent it from being ratified. Mindful of the feelings of the majority of the people, they are nevertheless avoiding a frontal attack on the Vienna documents, choosing instead the tactics of demanding that "modifying proposals" and "amendments" be included in the SALT II treaty, which would deprive the treaty of its present equilibrium.

In their attacks on this document the opponents of the SALT II treaty are concentrating, for instance, on the problem of monitoring the Soviet Union's compliance with it. They claim that the control measures fixed in the treaty are inadequate and are demanding "more effective" measures. Although they have no convincing arguments, they do have lots of anti-Soviet fabrications. The very way they are posing the question is evidence of their endeavor to belittle the USSR's policy and to revive speculations about alleged dishonest Soviet intentions. Thus, for instance, they maintain that it is impossible to trust the Soviet Union in any way in view of the experience with the fulfillment of agreements on antimissile defense and on SALT I. The USSR, they say, is developing the means of destroying the American observer satellites. The advocates of a "more effective control" are nostalgically recalling the lost American bases in Iran and demanding the installment of espionage flights by U-2 planes from the territories of states neighboring the Soviet Union.

The attempt to question the honesty with which the Soviet Union is fulfilling its commitments within the SALT framework is not new. There have been such attempts in the past with a specific aim--to prevent negotiations on a further limitation of strategic arms and to damage the overall Soviet-American relations.

The talk about the unreliability of the control system adopted in the SALT II treaty is intended to cast doubt on the control system that has been established on the basis of the national technical means of each of the sides. The implementation of the existing agreements on limiting strategic arms has proved that these means are fulfilling their purpose perfectly. The machinery of the Standing Consultative Commission is functioning reliably; the individual practical problems that crop up in the fulfillment of agreements are being solved within the framework of this commission to the satisfaction of both the USSR and the United States.

U.S. President James Carter, as well as other official American figures--and, as shown by the debate in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, even the Pentagon chief and the members of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff--have publicly confirmed the reliability of the control system anchored in the treaty. The U.S. State Department's extensive report to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee also stressed that the SALT II treaty is adequately monitorable. Secretary of Defense H. Brown has declared that the Pentagon can guarantee a sufficiently reliable check on the implementation of the Soviet-American SALT treaty; moreover, he stressed that "without this treaty the possibility of controlling the two countries' activity in the sector of strategic arms would be complicated considerably."

The servants of the American military-industrial complex, who are now speculating in the Senate on allegedly inadequate means of control, are not attacking the SALT II treaty alone. As V. Tulinov points out [in a recent edition of Moscow PRAVDA] their aim is wider--to cast doubt on the possibility of trust, on the possibility of treaty relations between the capitalist and the socialist countries. Whereas these officials verbally express their concern about U.S. "national security," they actually have something quite different in mind. They cannot reconcile themselves to the parity of strategic forces between the United States and the USSR, as the New York TIMES has acknowledged. The American hawks want to renew the lost missile and nuclear supremacy of the United States. And their fury is particularly provoked by the commitment in the joint Soviet-American communique on the meeting of the top USSR and U.S. representatives in Vienna concerning the renunciation of endeavors to gain military supremacy. Such is the truth, and such is also the answer to the question why the opponents of the SALT II treaty are criticizing the possibilities of monitoring it.

RUDE PRAVO on 18th MBFR Round

LD240952 Prague CTK in English 0835 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Because the NATO countries did not show sufficient political realism and were not willing to accept the socialist countries' proposals, the 18th round of the Vienna talks on troops and armament cuts in central Europe again brought no concrete results, RUDE PRAVO commented today.

It is indisputable that the proposals of the socialist countries would help reduce military tension and would be beneficial to both groups of countries--the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

The paper pointed out that the Vienna talks provided evidence several times that in the interest of strengthening peace the socialist countries are ready to meet the demands of the West which are acceptable. "However, such demands that would impede the defence capability of the socialist community, disrupt the balance of military forces and destabilize international relations in Europe, cannot naturally be accepted."

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY on MBFR Talks

AU271552 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 24 Jul 79 p 2 AU

["(KB)"-signed article: "Realism for the Hofburg, Too"]

[Text] What was already the 18th round of negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was last week concluded in Vienna's Hofburg. We use the word "already" intentionally. So far, no palpable results have come out of the negotiations which will "celebrate" their sixth anniversary on 30 October 1979. This fact is not only unpleasant but it is rather precarious because 6 years ago 11 directly and 8 indirectly participating states arrived in the Hofburg with the awareness of the need to complement the developing political detente on the "old continent" with a military detente and with an awareness of the fact that on limited territory there exists an approximate balance of forces and that this balance is one of the basic factors enabling the two groups of class-divided states to meet at the roundtable.

But to this very day the Vienna negotiations have remained stuck in a blind alley, directly because of the question of equilibrium. They are stuck there despite the fact that, not counting the series of preceding initiatives, the socialist states submitted in Vienna two most serious proposals in the last year alone (on 8 June 1978 and on 28 June 1979). They were compromise proposals and their aim was and is to overcome the deadlock. Their aim is to find the road for at least circumventing the most controversial questions, while strictly maintaining mutual equality, all-round security and bilateral advantages. More concretely, the two proposals mentioned completely exclude the controversies about figures, which are being constantly evoked by the West and which have been blocking and hampering the Hofburg negotiations from the very beginning.

Deplorably, even in the case of the latest proposal of the Warsaw Pact member states in Vienna (a proposal that both sides reduce their troop in equal numbers concurrently) the Western participants from the NATO pact have already found new pretexts for obstructing the issue. Since they can no longer pretend that the socialist states in central Europe would then have troops of higher numerical strengths, they are now beginning to operate with the so-called territorial factor, with the claim that "the same numerical strengths of the two groupings would be more advantageous for the East (and especially for the USSR), which lies closer to the territory in question." [paragraph continues]

Here they are completely forgetting that the Americans are making no secret of the fact that, for instance, in case of a conflict or some other "case of need" (and let us recall here the reiterated threats addressed to those West European countries in which the communists have a chance to taking part in the government) the U.S. troops can be transferred to Europe in a matter of only a few hours... To make a long story short, we have here again nothing but sophistry, nothing but the West's endeavor to delay the entire negotiations and to turn the correlation of forces to its own advantage.

In this matter we can fully grasp--and the top representatives of all socialist states have stressed this time and again--that the negotiations on military matters are complicated, that this kind of agreement has absolutely no precedent in mankind's history, and thus is both generally demanding and delicate. However, the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, last month has shown that these questions too can be finally solved.

And thus, the fact that on 18 June 1979 the Hofburg was witness to the festive signing of SALT II and also that immediately before that, and exactly in Vienna, L. Brezhnev and James Carter realistically agreed that political detente in Europe must be complemented by military detente as speedily as possible, should serve as an example for the "central European" Hofburg negotiations, so that in the following 19th round of negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe realism could enter the Hofburg, as it did during the USSR-U.S. meeting, and so that palpable results can finally be forthcoming from these negotiations as soon as possible. The possibilities and the atmosphere for this exist.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ROMANIAN PREMIER VERDET

Todorov 26 July Toast

AU301835 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 79 p 6 AU

[Toast by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a 26 July official dinner in honor of Ilie Verdet, RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee member and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Verdet, dear Romanian comrades: I am happy to most cordially welcome our dear guests--the prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and other Romanian figures.

The businesslike talks we began are taking place in an atmosphere of good will and friendship characteristic of our relations. I am convinced that at your meetings with our country's working people you again will feel the Bulgarian warmth and cordiality. This is only natural since our friendship is centuries old. Today this friendship is strengthened by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and our common work for constructing the developed socialist society in our countries.

Thirty years ago we called the bridge connecting Ruse and Giurgiu "the friendship bridge." The active political, economic, and cultural cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania within CEMA's framework and on a bilateral basis created in the last three decades has constructed many new friendship bridges. Now we correctly can say: Our ancient record of good-neighbourly relations has a worthy continuation.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, the first party and state leaders of our countries, show exceptional care and make a decisive contribution to the growing good-neighborly cooperation. The Bulgarian-Romanian treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is the steady basis of all material and spiritual values that we are jointly constructing.

Our economic and scientific-technical cooperation also is dynamically developing. The construction of the Ruse and Giurgiu heavy machine building plants, the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydrotechnical complex, and the complex for olefins production are manifestations of this cooperation. We are convinced that our projects--a fruit of the socialist economic integration, specialization and production sharing--will materialize.

Our cultural exchange is also remarkable. The initiatives on cooperating in the spiritual area develop every year and are more versatile and significant. They facilitate our mutual spiritual enrichment and coming together.

We are now discussing the questions of our cooperation for the period 1981-1985. Real possibilities for developing specialization and production sharing, expanding scientific-technical and cultural relations and increasing trade exchange are evident.

Esteemed Comrade Verdet: It is perfectly clear to our party and people that the progress of socialist Bulgaria would have been impossible without the close political, economic, and cultural cooperation with the USSR and the socialist community countries united in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Recently in Moscow on the occasion of CEMA's 30th anniversary, we had the opportunity to express the thoughts and feelings of our parties and peoples as well as our readiness to further march along the road of integration and comprehensive coming together.

The Bulgarian and Romanian peoples are engaged in peaceful and constructive labor. Under the BCP leadership we are successfully implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and increasing our economy's effectiveness. We are familiar with the Romanian people's achievements in constructing the developed socialist society and cordially wish you to turn them into even greater ones. Soon we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke. Our present situation, as well as our countries' material and spiritual image, proves the power and advantages of the socialist revolution and real socialism as well as the advantages of the principles of proletarian internationalism. The peoples of Europe have been living in peace for more than three decades. The policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is proving victorious. The USSR-U.S. SALT-II agreement is another of its significant achievements. It is a new victory of the forces of sense over the forces of war and inspires us with confidence that real successes can be achieved along the difficult road of international detente.

There are still dangerous hotbeds throughout the world. The separate Israeli-Egyptian deal did not solve and cannot solve the sharp Middle East problems. Our country supports the Arab just cause, especially the Arab people of Palestine that are deprived of their ancient land. We are in solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa in their struggle against imperialism, for achieving and defending their national rights, and for peace and social progress. As far as the problem of the Indochina refugees is concerned, a problem discussed by the Geneva Conference, the main thing is that the conference has contributed to the problem's human aspects, without restricting the sovereignty of Indochina.

As a country located in the heart of the Balkans, the People's Republic of Bulgaria contributes to strengthening the great cause of peace and international cooperation. According to our forces and possibilities we are striving to turn the Balkan peninsula into an area of lasting peace and stability and to live in an atmosphere of confidence, mutual respect and close friendship with all our neighbors.

Esteemed Comrade Verdet, comrades, I propose a toast:

To the friendship and cooperation between our parties and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania; to the health of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary-general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; to your health, Comrade Verdet; to the health of all those attending the dinner; cheers!

Verdet 26 July Toast

AU301850 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 79 pp 6, 8 AU

[Toast by Ilie Verdet, RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee member and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at a 26 July official dinner in Sofia given in his honor by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Stanko Todorov, dear Bulgarian comrades: I wish to express to you, Comrade Stanko Todorov, and to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria most sincere gratitude for the kind invitation to visit your beautiful country as well as for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to us and for the respect you expressed for the Romanian people, Romania's party and state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Our visit and talks that we have begun will be inscribed in the ascending course of the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance and the declaration adopted by our party and state leaders in September 1977.

I am especially pleased to once again stress the decisive role of the meetings of our much respected leaders Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. The decisions and agreements reached at their regular meetings caused, and are causing, a decisive influence on the comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations and bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other areas.

We have the responsible task of reviewing the implementation of these important decisions and agreements and of finding concrete mutually beneficial forms for constantly expanding our cooperation.

We express satisfaction with the good results achieved until now along the line of developing Bulgarian-Romanian economic cooperation and production sharing. We especially note the fact that in recent years, on the basis of decisions adopted at the highest level, our countries developed new and higher forms of cooperation. The construction with joint efforts of several major industrial projects in the areas of machine building and chemistry marks a qualitative new stage in the progress of our economic cooperation and represents, as you noted, Comrade Todorov, new bridges of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship.

We would like to assure you, dear comrades, that we are determined together with you to do everything possible for implementing in time the construction of these major projects and simultaneously to review new and important measures in the areas of cooperation and specialization.

It is only through turning the forms of our economic cooperation, production sharing, and specialization, especially in the major branches, into dynamic and perfect ones that we can successfully implement the task set by our leaders, namely, to insure the quick increase of trade during the next 5-year plan and to significantly increase the share in this of shared production articles as well as of highly automated machines and equipment.

We also wish to utilize all the possibilities for further developing the relations in the areas of culture, education, mass media, sports and tourism. These relations will contribute to the two people's mutual acquaintance and to strengthening their friendship and coming together.

Esteemed comrades: We are happy that our present visit in your beautiful country, in a period when the Bulgarian people are inspiredly preparing to celebrate the 35th anniversary of socialist revolution's victory, allows us to once again meet with the Bulgarian communists and working people and to directly get acquainted with their remarkable successes in constructing the new society and implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress.

The Romanian people also are selflessly working for implementing the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and the RCP national conference. We will be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the victory of the armed national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection. The convocation in November 1979 of the 12th RCP Congress will be greeted by the entire working people with new achievements in all areas.

On the basis of the successes in the comprehensive development of our national economy we succeeded in achieving an increase in the standard of living that is faster than the one envisaged by the 11th RCP Congress. Important measures for perfecting the leadership of socio-economic life were taken, as well as measures for developing the socialist democracy and strengthening workers self-management. Based on these achievements, documents adopted at the recent RCP Central Committee plenum, which are to be discussed and adopted by the RCP congress, determine the further development of the national economy at a high pace, and especially the broad introduction of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and increasing quality standards in all areas.

Comrades: Dedicating their entire activity to constructing the new society the Romanian people are simultaneously actively participating in the struggle for decreasing tension, strengthening friendly cooperation with all peoples and strengthening the cause of socialism, democracy and progress. The Romanian people do this together with the peoples of the socialist countries and the other anti-imperialist, democratic and progressive forces.

Socialist Romania constantly emphasizes in its foreign policy the strengthening of friendship and solidarity, developing cooperation with the CEMA member-countries, increasing cooperation with the developing countries and expanding relations with all countries, regardless of their social systems, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

We pay special attention to constructing European security and to developing cooperation on the continent. We strive toward the practical implementation of the Helsinki conference documents--as an integral whole--and contribute to the preparation of the 1980 Madrid meeting. We steadily struggle for developing relations among the Balkan countries and for turning the Balkans into an area of peace, understanding, good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation among the peoples, and without nuclear weapons, foreign bases and troops.

We think that the Moscow Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member countries' Political Consultative Committee includes the main goals of the struggle for detente, stopping the arms race--in first place the nuclear arms race--for peace and international cooperation. We greet the signing of the SALT II agreement by the USSR and the United States as a new contribution to detente and a new step towards decreasing the arms race.

Romania fully supports a political solution of the Middle East crisis along the lines of an Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognizing the Palestinian people's legal right to self-determination, including the creation of their own state, and securing the independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region.

We act to stop the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and support the struggle of the peoples of South Africa to eradicate the remnants of colonialism. We struggle to remove force as a factor in international relations and to solve all disputes on the basis of peaceful negotiations, to insure more democracy in international relations and to solve all disputes on the basis of peaceful negotiations, to insure more democracy in international relations and to construct a new international economic order.

With these thoughts I propose a toast:

To the lasting friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

To the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman;

To your health, esteemed Comrade Stanko Todorov;

To the health of all Bulgarian comrades and all those attending the dinner;

Cheers!

Verdet, Todorov on Relations

AU301827 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] The official talks between Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, ended yesterday with the signing of a protocol.

After signing the protocol the two leaders of the governments made statements to the attending journalists.

Comrade Ilie Verdet declared:

I am visiting Bulgaria for the first time as prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I was strongly impressed with the warm hospitality that surrounded us. The talks with my colleague and friend Comrade Stanko Todorov are aimed at implementing the decisions adopted by our first party and state leaders Comrades Nicolae Ceausesou and Todor Zhivkov. Our evaluation of the implementation of these decisions is most positive. During our talks we discussed new forms of securing the full implementation of these decisions. We found out with satisfaction that there exist new possibilities for expanding relations in the economy and many other areas. Our common evaluation is that Romanian-Bulgarian relations are developing according to the ascending line of the traditional friendship between our parties and peoples. We shall depart from Bulgaria fully satisfied with the results which have been achieved and with the firm conviction to implement our decisions.

Comrade Stanko Todorov said:

I fully subscribe to the evaluation of my colleague Comrade Ilie Verdet. The cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania is broad and comprehensive in all areas, as it should be between two neighboring socialist countries.

During our visit we reviewed the implementation of the tasks set at the highest level by our first party and state leaders Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu. Our common evaluation is that these tasks are successfully being implemented and we sought also new possibilities for expanding and enriching our cooperation. The fact that the long-range trade agreement for the present 5-year plan is successfully being implemented, and there are good chances that it will be overfulfilled which means that the trade exchange will double in comparison with the previous 5-year plan, indicates that our cooperation is successfully and dynamically developing. In the protocol which we just signed we marked a number of additional tasks for expanding and enriching our cooperation, especially in the areas of production sharing and specialization.

We agreed to prepare and sign several agreements before the end of the year: A general agreement on production sharing and specialization and mutual supplies in the area of transportation machine building; a general agreement on specialization and production sharing in the area of heavy metal processing machines; an agreement on production sharing in the production of the equipment of the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydro-technical complex, and an agreement on producing the equipment of the Olefin complex. In addition we will prepare and sign agreements of specialization and production sharing in other areas of machine building, electronics and chemistry. We agreed to extend the current 5-year plan's agreements on specialization and production sharing until 1985. We also agreed to accelerate the work on coordinating the plans of the next 5-year plan with the view of completing this coordination within the previously agreed terms.

Our cooperation in the areas of economy, science and technology is successfully developing, and we, as Comrade Verdet said, are optimists and believe that they will further successfully develop.

28 July Departure

AU281817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Jul 79 AU

[Summary] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, visited Burgas Okrug and the sunny coast summer resort today. "Late in the afternoon Ilie Verdet and those accompanying him left Burgas. He was cordially seen off by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Burgas Okrug leaders and by other officials."

Approval of Visit Results

AU301346 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria highly evaluated the results of the meetings and talks between Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who paid Bulgaria a friendly visit from 26 to 28 July this year.

The decisive role of the meetings and agreements between our first party and state leaders Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu for further developing and strengthening the cooperation and friendship between the two neighboring socialist states--the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania--was stressed.

In a protocol signed by the two governments measures were noted and agreed upon that will bring about a further development of the effective cooperation between the two countries in the areas of specialization and production-sharing in machine building, as well as in metallurgy, agriculture and in other areas.

BRIEFS

BOZHINOV IN SILISTRA--Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today visited Silistra Okrug. Accompanied by Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union, and okrug leaders, he visited a number of agriculture projects included in the (?Druster) Okrug agroindustrial complex. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jul 79 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE CUBA'S CASTRO ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU271607 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, have sent the following joint congratulatory telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

"Dear Comrade Castro, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Republic of Cuba--the 26th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks--we send you, the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and all Cuban people the most sincere comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, Czechoslovakia, its government and all Czechoslovak people, as well as in our own name.

"On 26 July 1953, this historical act began a new phase of the Cuban people's heroic battle for freedom and national independence, for progress and revolutionary changes in the Cuban society, a battle that resulted in the final victory over the Batista tyranny and that opened the road for building the socialist society in the country. Thanks to the immeasurable efforts of the people of your beautiful country, led by the Communist Party of Cuba, in the past years the Republic of Cuba achieved--in unbreakable friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community--significant successes in socialist construction. Today the international position of the Republic of Cuba is firmer, and its authority greater, than at any time in the past.

"The Czechoslovak people greatly respect these successes, which are the result of the creative implementation of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and of the consistent materialization of the conclusion drawn by the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. We congratulate you on them sincerely and from the bottom of our hearts. We highly evaluate the active policy and the principled stances of the Republic of Cuba, with which it is contributing, as a firm link of the socialist community, toward consolidating the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement and to the battle of the national liberation and revolutionary forces against imperialism and for reducing the international tension and achieving disarmament, peace and progress in the world.

"We highly esteem the intensifying relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries and we are convinced that these relations will continue to consolidate and develop in the interests of the people of our two countries, in the interests of socialism, progress and world peace.

"We wish the Cuban people from the bottom of our hearts many new successes in the further building of the socialist society, and you, dear Comrade Castro, personally many new successes in your responsible work for the welfare and happiness of the Cuban people."

CPCZ DAILY: U.S. EXPORT CONTROL LAW HOSTILE TO SOCIALIST STATES

AU301425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[Milos Krejci commentary in the column "Note": "A Manifestation of Hostility?"]

[Text] The opponents of detente and of the establishment of normal relations among the sovereign states in the world look for an opportunity to attack and threaten these desirable tendencies wherever they can.

Further proof of their insidiousness is the newly-approved draft law on export control in the United States, including a series of amendments to the existing discriminatory measures against the development of economic relations with socialist countries.

Recently the main American papers criticized the so-called Jackson and Vanik amendment to the trade agreement with the Soviet Union. The commentators pointed out the arbitrary and undignified implementation of economic discrimination according to the purely personal political opinions of the senators in question. They underscored that, despite the verbal statements of U.S. representatives, including the President, the approach of the United States to its trade with China, for instance--including deliveries of modern technology and weapons--is completely different from its approach to trade with the Soviet Union. Recently a scandalous report was carried by the world press on the ban on the export of an American computer for the TASS press agency.

At the same time the experts know very well that today the United States is not only no longer the sole producer of modern electronics, but probably not even the leading producer, as shown, for instance, by the contemporary scientific-technical progress in Japan, the FRG, and also in the CEMA countries.

Senator Henry Jackson, the ill-famed agent of the military-industrial complex in the Congress, has proposed that the list of so-called strategic commodities that are banned from being exported to socialist countries be expanded. And this in spite of the disgrace made public some time ago by the American press when it was revealed that even socks could be classified as a strategic commodity, because they could be worn by soldiers.

The formulation of the ban is interesting, since it speaks of countries which "do not have friendly relations with the United States." If we pursue this definition to its logical conclusion, does it mean that we have here a manifestation of U.S. hostility toward the socialist countries? We know that behind these measures stand various people like Jackson, who promote the interests of military production monopolies; but in the final consequence this concerns the laws of the United States, with which the socialist states would like to live in peaceful cooperation, as was recently again confirmed in Vienna. Most certainly no one here is interested in economic relations with people like Vanik or Jackson. This we most gladly leave to the South Korean espionage people and to other people interested in buying their influence in the Congress by means of corruption.

OAU SUMMIT SHOWED AFRICA 'FULL OF CONTRADICTIONS'

LD250858 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[From the press review: RUDE PRAVO on the OAU summit]

[Text] Prague--The 16th summit of the Organization of African Unity in Monrovia showed Africa of today full of contradictions, crystallizing forces, problems and differences, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

"Nevertheless, it reaffirmed that the vital interests of African nations require stepping up of the anti-imperialist and anti-racist struggle and consolidation of OAU member states' unity, so much needed and many times lacking," the paper added.

It mentioned some problems and differences which cropped up during the debates, e.g. the overthrow of the Amin government in Uganda with the aid of the Tanzanian forces or the settlement of the crisis in Chad, and wrote: "Various conflicts in Africa have shown several times that in some cases the OAU does not have adequate means at its disposal to be an effective instrument in solving all disputes and conflicts."

U.S., PRC STANDS AT GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE CRITICIZED

LD241004 Prague CTK in English 0838 GMT 24 Jul 79 LD

[From the press review: RUDE PRAVO on Geneva refugee conference]

[Text] Prague--The constructive results of the Geneva conference on Indochinese refugees are due especially to the Soviet Union and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, which successfully pushed through a realistic stand despite strong opposition by reactionary forces, RUDE PRAVO wrote today. The paper commented on the speeches of the U.S. and Chinese representatives who attempted to shift their blame and responsibility to others and accuse not only Vietnam, but also socialism and the national liberation movement generally. "Responsibility for the undoubtedly complex problem of refugees rests with those who gave the orders for imperialist aggressions, who are trying to isolate Vietnam economically, have stopped their economic aid and attempt to denigrate Vietnam in international politics," the paper said.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO PLO ON DEATH OF MUHSIN

AU301320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Miloslav Vacik, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with Afro-Asian Nations, has sent a telegram of condolences to the PLO Executive Committee on the death of Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the Military Department and member of the PLO Executive Committee and chairman of the As-Saika organization.

TRIAL OF CHARTER 77 LEADERS POSTPONED

LD301141 London THE OBSERVER in English 29 Jul 79 p 6 LD

[Lajos Lederer report: "Trial of Czechs Is Put Off"]

[Text] The trial of 10 leading members of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 civil rights movement, which was expected to be held within the next month, is likely to be postponed.

According to reports from Prague, the postponement is the result of talks last week between President Brezhnev and the Czech President Gustav Husak, at Brezhnev's villa on the Black Sea. Informed circles in Prague say that recent police action against intellectuals was instigated by the hardliners in the Prague leadership, under Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak.

Husak was blamed by the hardliners for the latest upsurge of demands for human rights, and the influential Bilak called for strong measures against 'incorrigible' reformers.

The hardline voices have become louder in recent months as publicity for Charter 77 increased in the West and large numbers of similar documents from Czechoslovakia found their way to the Western media.

Husak, who took over the party leadership from Alexander Dubcek in 1969 after the Soviet invasion, has tried hard to restrain demands by the more vindictive elements in the party leadership for stern measures against the dissidents, but has clearly failed.

Moscow has supported Husak on this issue in the past and the Soviet leadership is determined to discourage political upheavals in Eastern Europe that could compromise the strategic arms limitation treaty and affect next year's Olympic games in the Soviet Union.

Laurence Marks reports: The arrest and impending trial of the 10 dissidents has received far more attention in the West than the Czech authorities appear to have expected.

The British Labour Party has launched a full-scale campaign to help Czech activists. It is establishing a defence fund and had planned to appoint Labour lawyers to attend the trial as observers. It also intends to set up a standing group of MPs to monitor any future violations in Czechoslovakia.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST JAUNDICE REPORTED

AU3014l40 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 25 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Z. Vejvodova's interview with Doctor of General Medicine Josef Vondruska, deputy head of the Health Department of the National Committee in Prague--date and place of interview not given]

[Summary] Although the incidence of jaundice in Prague does not exceed last year's average figure, we are not underestimating the situation. We asked Doctor of General Medicine Josef Vondruska, deputy head of the Health Department of the National Committee in Prague, for some information.

Question: Experiences from other regions show that the jaundice affects, above all, children and the youth. What measures are you preparing for the time when the holidays are over?

Answer: "The leading personnel of the anti-epidemic staff of Prague health employees has undertaken, through Doctor of General Medicine Jiri Spurny, director of the National Health Institute, the first steps for examining all children returning to Prague from the afflicted areas before the beginning of the school year."

Question: Have any other measures in the sphere of hygiene been adopted?

Answer: "Doctor of General Medicine Jiri Sovina, director of the Health Office of the National Committee in Prague, has issued a ban on bathing in the Vltava River in the sector of the capital. The degree of chlorination of water in the other public bathing places and swimming pools has been increased. There is a possibility that the water of the Vltava might be contaminated by its tributaries (from waste water). This is why the regional Heatlh Office in Central Bohemia has prohibited bathing in the Sazava and Vltava rivers in the sector of the Central Bohemia region."

Question: What about drinking water?

Answer: "It is absolutely unobjectionable. Moreover, the chief health officer of the National Committee in Prague has ordered increased chlorination of the Prague drinking water."

BRIEFS

PRAGUE TELEPHONE NETWORK--There are some 600,000 telephones in Prague at present, of which 250,000 are in households. This number still does not meet the demand--122,000 pending applications for a telephone are registered in Prague. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 14 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

LEADERS GREET CUBA'S CASTRO ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU271258 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Message of congratulations from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chariman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Republic of Cuba, on the occassion of the 26th anniversary of the beginning of the Cuban revolution--date of message not given]

[Text] To the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, Havana.

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro:

On the 26th anniversary of the day of the national uprising we convey to you, the PCC Central Committee, State Council, Council of Ministers and Cuban people our most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings.

On 26 July 1953 the Cuban revolutionaries, under your leadership, gave the signal for the decisive victorious stage of your people's struggle for freedom and independence, which had lasted for over 100 years. Inspired by the revolutionary spirit of the heroes of the assault on the Moncada, the fraternal Cuban people, under PCC leadership, supported by the close cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, have achieved significant successes in building their socialist homeland.

Full of respect and sympathy the GDR working people are following the successful implementation of the decisions of the first PCC Congress on the further consolidation of the revolutionary gains and constant strengthening of the socialist society in your country.

Thanks to the PCC's principled policy your country has been able to further consolidate its international prestige. As a consistent advocate of peoples' national liberation it stands in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism. The selection of Cuba to host the sixth summit conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined states is an expression of your country's increased authority in the international arena.

It fills us with pleasure and great satisfaction that the close and friendly relations between our two fraternal parties, states and peoples are systematically and comprehensively developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We are certain that the fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba will continue and deepen successfully for the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of consolidating the socialist community of states.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, we wish you, the PCC, the State Council and Council of Ministers and the entire Cuban people great new successes in the building of socialism in your country.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

VERNER TELLS CPSU DELEGATION OF IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONS

LD302028 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, told a CPSU Central Committee delegation today that the unshakeable alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries will be a central feature of the GDR's 30th anniversary. He paid tribute to the great importance of the recent Crimean meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev to the deepening of cooperation between both parties and states.

ESTONIAN CP FIRST SECRETARY RECEIVES GDR NAVAL CHIEF

LD302100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tallinn--Members of the three socialist Baltic fleets joined in a brotherhood-in-arms meeting in Tallinn on Monday. The crews of the GDR Navy ships Berlin and Wilhelm Pieck, which arrived in Tallinn on Friday on a naval visit, conveyed their good wishes on Soviet Navy Day together with a Polish naval unit. Karl Vaino, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, received on Monday Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR People's Navy, for a friendly conversation. During a friendship meeting on Monday in the Tallinn House of Officers Admiral Ehm referred to the joint effort of the allied navies in the training of sailors and the mastery of arms. Alongside the allied navies, he said, the People's Navy would at all times help to protect reliably peace and socialism in the Baltic region. The People's Navy ships will set course for home on Tuesday.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND DISCUSSES VISIT OF FRANCOIS-PONCET

LD161004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0512 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The results of the visit by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet to the GDR have proved to be useful and advantageous to both sides." This is the assessment NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries on Thursday in a commentary discussing the visit by Francois-Poncet, which ended on Tuesday.

"The favorable developing relations between the two states have received new impetus from the results of this visit. Significant in this respect is the fact that with the increasing political contacts between the two sides at various levels and their further intensification, fresh points of emphasis have been created in many areas of cooperation, writes the leading GDR newspaper. The far-reaching importance of the meetings our French guests held with Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Premier Willi Stoph and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer "lies in the very fact that the partners in the talks held concurring or approaching views on the basic issues of securing peace, disarmament and continuing the process of detente."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND points to the great attention that both states pay to economic relations and writes: "There are important agreements between GDR foreign trade enterprises and French firms in such areas as the supply of goods and equipment, cooperation in the field of machine construction, metallurgy, vehicle construction and the chemical industry." The newspaper notes that the talks also dealt with a consular and cultural agreement. "The prospects for relations between the GDR and France in all fields are geared to the future with the possibility of further widening their scope."

Finally, the paper describes Francois-Poncet's visit as "an example of how the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and how the Final Act of the Helsinki conference can be implemented in practice. And finally, this fruitful exchange of views was also an example of how peaceful cooperation between nations can help to solve the basic issue of our time--preserving peace and continuing the process of detente."

SOLIDARITY GROUP SENDS CONDOLENCES ON PLO OFFICIAL'S MURDER

AU301745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Condolences of the GDR Population to the Palestinian People"]

[Text] Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, in a telegram of condolence to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, expressed the deep indignation of the GDR population at the insidious assassination of Zuhayr Muhsin, member of the PLO Executive Committee. The GDR's determination, expressed in the telegram, is to continue unreserved support for the Palestinian people under PLO leadership in their struggle for the assertion of their national rights.

DELEGATION FROM WORLD WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR PEACE, FREEDOM MAKES VISIT

AU271520 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "Exchange of Views with U.S. Politician"]

[Text] Ilse Thiel, chairwoman of the Democratic Women's League of Germany, received a delegation of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom under the leadership of Marjorie Boehm, president of the U.S. section, for a friendly exchange of views. Ilse Thiele gave an account of the activities of GDR women in the struggle for peace and disarmament. The interlocutors underscored the significance of and the need for an early validation of the SALT II treaty.

HONECKER HONORS GERHARD WEISS ON BIRTHDAY

LD301042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has heartily congratulated Gerhard Weiss, member of the Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on his 60th birthday. The greetings message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, stresses that Gerhard Weiss has played an important part in establishing and developing the GDR's trade relations with many countries, and in particular with the liberated national states.

It says that as deputy prime minister, Gerhard Weiss has made an active contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the SED, particularly in the field of socialist economic integration. It stresses his many years of work as the GDR's permanent representative to CEMA, which is characterized by a deep friendship toward the Soviet Union and which has promoted fruitful cooperation with the countries of the socialist community.

At the recommendation of the SED Politburo and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Council of State has awarded Gerhard Weiss a bar to his patriotic Order of Merit in Gold.

HUSZAR HAS TALKS WITH FRG'S FRANZ-JOSEF STRAUSS

ID302126 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Jul 79 ID

[Text] The minister-president of Bavaria has arrived in Budapest for a few-days private visit. Franz-Josef Strauss was received by Deputy Premier Istvan Huszar. They had a discussion about some questions relating to contacts between Hungary and the FRG, including the possibilities for developing Hungarian-Bavarian cooperation.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON CUBAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU271420 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; sent the following message to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 26th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks, the national uprising, we send you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people ardent greetings on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Hungarian working people.

Like progressive mankind throughout the world, the Hungarian people highly value the Cuban people's outstanding results in socialist construction and in improving the people's living conditions and enriching their culture. The great successes attained under the PCC leadership and the internationalist foreign policy of the Republic of Cuba constitute a significant contribution to the enhancement of the international prestige of the socialist community and the influence of the forces struggling for independence and social progress and against imperialist intervention, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The nonalined countries summit conference to be staged in Havana, to the work of which we wish much success, will be an outstanding event of this struggle.

We are highly gratified by the fact that fraternal friendship, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and many-sided, fruitful cooperation encompassing all areas of life between our parties, countries and peoples successfully serve the interests of the two peoples and the entire socialist community.

On this significant anniversary of your revolutionary struggle, we wish you and the fraternal people of the Republic of Cuba further outstanding results in successfully implementing the resolutions of the first PCC congress, in building a socialist society and in making your country prosper, for the good of our common cause, socialism and peace.

REVIEW OF HALF-YEAR ENERGY CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION

AU271509 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Report attributed to unnamed staff member: "Semi-annual energy balance sheet; 12.5 million tons of coal; 1 million tons of oil; 3.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas; to insure a steady supply, further efforts are needed"]

[Text] The rapid, 5.6 percent increase in the consumption of energy sources in the first 3 months of the year was followed by a decline in consumption in the second quarter. Thus, we used, on the average, 2.7 percent more in the first 6 months of the year over the corresponding period of last year. Included in the above figure, electricity consumption which reached 15.3 billion kilowatt-hours and increased 5.2 percent, was slightly below the planned amount.

The domestic energy producing sectors, which, despite difficult conditions, overfulfilled their plans, played a large role in the attainment of a steady energy supply. The coal miners produced 12,687,000 tons of coal, approximately 80,000 tons more than planned. Also oil production increased its output somewhat; the domestic fields produced over 1 million tons of oil. The quantity of oil imported from the Soviet Union, too, increased; thus, 5.28 million tons of oil were processed.

Less gasoline and gas oil was consumed than planned, while heating oil consumption exceeded the planned amount to some extent.

The natural gas industry produced 3,455,000 cubic meters of gas, over 300 million cubic meters more than planned. Consumption exceeded 4.5 billion cubic meters. The amount of gas used by the Hungarian electricity works increased particularly rapidly--more expensive and precious oil was replaced by almost 200 million cubic meters of natural gas in excess to the quantity planned.

Also the production of propane-butane gas increased. The gas supply enterprises incorporated 51,000 new consumers--10 percent more than planned--in the propane-butane gas supply. Propane-butane gas consumption has risen to 125,000 tons. The supply for the population was undisturbed. Supplying the communal institutes was made more difficult by a lack of 22-kilogram cylinders. However, this problem is expected to be solved in the second half of the year. The Hungarian aluminum industry trust has begun to produce 22-kilogram cylinders as well.

The lessening of the increase of energy consumption is partly indicative of a slower increase of industrial production and partly of initial successes of the measures related to economization. However, we must not forget that we have made only the initial steps thus far. To insure a continued steady supply of energy for the people's economy, improved management and intensified frugality are needed.

PAP: FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT TO VISIT 17 AUGUST

LD301744 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 30 July, PAP--At the invitation of Polish United Workers Party Central Committee first secretary Edward Gierek, Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt will come to Poland on August 17, 1979 to pay a working visit.

MESSAGES FROM DPRK LEADERS ON STATE'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY

Message From Kim Il-song

AU271020 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Greetings message from DPRK President Kim Il-song to Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski on Polish national day -- date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, frist secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic:

On behalf of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and on my own behalf I send to you and through you to the PZPR Central Committee, the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people, warm congratulations and greetings on the occasion of the Polish people's important day--the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The birth of People's Poland signified the fulfillment of the old dreams of the communists and the patriotic people of national independence, freedom and liberation and was an event of epochal importance, an event that constituted a breakthrough in the Polish people's history.

Having stamped out the subversive machinations of domestic and external class enemies, the Polish people have resolutely marched along the road of constructing a new, independent existence in the past 35 years and today are waging the struggle to create a developed socialist society.

Your people's great successes in the struggle for social progress and the country's blossoming are a contribution to the strengthening of the world forces of socialism, and this gives real joy to our people. The peoples of our two countries have established strong relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation during their joint struggle against imperialism, for the vistory of the cause of peace and socialism. These relations are developing fruitfully with each passing day.

On this occasion I convey to you my heartfelt wish that the Polish people led by the PZPR Central Committee with Comrade Edward Gierek at the head achieve even greater successes in the further struggle for the implementation of the seventh party congress resolutions.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Message From Yi Chong-ok

AU271255 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Greetings message from DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok to Piotr Jaroszewicz on Polish national day--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth--on the fraternal Polish people's national day--I send you cordial wishes and greetings.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the great successes that the fraternal Polish people, having firmly taken hold of power, have achieved since the country's liberation in strengthening the socialist system and enhancing the country's strength.

On this occasion I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, which were established in the common struggle against imperialism for the cause of socialism and communism, will continue to develop and consolidate to an increasing extent. It is my wholehearted wish that the Polish people, led by the PZPR, achieve new successes in favorably implementing the tasks of the current 5-year plan mapped out by the seventh party congress and in constructing a developed socialist society.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU271507 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] PAP--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 26 July sent a message of congratulations to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the July revolution in Cuba.

DAILY VIEWS CARTER'S DECISION ON WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA

AU271505 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 26 Jul 79 p 9 AU

[Krzysztof Koprowski commentary: "True Intentions"]

[Text] President Carter's decision to freeze for an indefinite period the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the earlier statement issued by the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs in reply to the U.S.-South Korean proposal concerning talks between the two Korean states and the United States on the subject of reducing tension in the Korean Peninsula coincide with the now ending "month of the joint anti-American struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea" and reminded us once again of the existence of this important international problem.

Bearing in mind the bloody events of 20 years ago, the DPRK Government cannot assent to tripartite talks with the participation of those who at that time acted as aggressors and has proposed--it has done this many times--that talks should be held between the directly concerned parties: the DPRK and South Korea. The Korean problem should be solved by the Koreans themselves; this is quite logical.

It is significant that last March, when the dialog between the North and South was renewed and when the North proposed that all war operations threatening the other side be ended, the United States carried out the biggest "American-South Korean operational exercises"--biggest since the armistice--and thus supplied true proof of its intentions. Instead of fulfilling President Carter's promise to withdraw troops from South Korea, in keeping with the UN resolution, the United States has even increased its military presence and has introduced nuclear weapons and missiles into that country.

As long as words and declarations are not fully confirmed by actions, as long as there is an obvious lack of good will on the part of Seoul and Washington and as long as a third party interferes in the matters that are the exclusive affair of the two Korean states, it is impossible to expect that the problems of the Korean Peninsula will be genuinely settled. And without such a settlement it is difficult to speak of the liquidation of a hotbed of danger in Asia.

GIEREK SENDS LETTER TO SILESIAN COAL MINERS

AU241710 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on letter sent by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek to the 21 July meeting of Silesian miners at "Sosnowiec" coal mine]

[Text] In his letter the leader of the party and the people cordially greeted all workers of the mines on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland and congratulated them on their good results in this year's production and on the complete implementation of their production pledges. He stressed that it is a fine testimony to the loyalty to mining traditions--exacting and patriotic responsibility, honest work for the benefit of the people and cordial ties with the party. The PZPR first secretary pointed to the fact that work safety was increasing in every mine and that the living conditions of miners and their relatives were consistently improving. He stressed that this most fully reflects the crux of our party program, the primary aim of which is the development of the socialist fatherland and the blossoming of the Polish people. With that in mind we continue our preparations for the eighth party congress.

BABIUCH DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE AT LESZNO MEETING

AU301421 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jul 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 26 July Leszno meeting of rural aktivs from eight voivodships--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, Edward Babiuch pointed out that all PZPR organizations and bodies, ZSL aktivs and units of state and economic administration must be fully mobilized in order to consistently implement the decisions of the 15th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. [paragraph continues]

THE PRESENT MEETING, HE SAID, HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT, ASIDE FROM SOLVING IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS, INCLUDING THE EFFECTIVE COMPLETION OF THE GRAIN HARVEST AND OTHER CULTIVATION WORK, WE MUST TAKE A BROADER VIEW OF THE PRESENT DIFFICULT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN TERMS OF THE NEXT YEAR. That is why, exploiting all available possibilities to the maximum, we must do everything possible to insure now that unfavorable consequences of bad weather are prevented in the future.

In order to maintain the present number of livestock and to increase it we must amass the necessary stocks of fodder reserves. These reserves exist everywhere. You should bear in mind that in the voivodships represented by you [Kalisz, Konin, Legnica, Leszno, Piotrkow, Skierniewice, Sieradz and Zielona Gora] there are, among other things, considerable disproportions in the quantities of potatoes provided for fodder as steamed and silaged potatoes.

In our concrete activities, E. Babiuch continued, we must follow the principle that agriculture is a priority issue in voivodships, the aktivs and leading cadres of which should do all they can to help those engaged in farm and food production to solve difficult problems. Last winter has cost our economy some losses, E. Babiuch noted, and our agriculture was one of the losers. That is why we must set about rapidly making good those losses.

THE FODDER PROBLEM IS BECOMING A CENTRAL PROBLEM, ALL THE MORE SO SINCE BAD WEATHER HAS AFFECTED MANY COUNTRIES, WHICH HAVE TO IMPORT GRAIN THIS YEAR EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN SELF-SUFFICIENT SO FAR. That circumstance has greatly boosted world grain prices. Bearing that in mind, we should be most fully aware of the fact that we cannot afford to increase our grain and fodder imports, which are considerable as it is. We must exploit to the maximum what we have in our own country. There is no other way. This Leszno meeting, E. Babiuch said in conclusion, has confirmed that agricultural workers are ready to do their work in just this manner.

BABIUCH CHAIRS COMMISSION FOR PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD302034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Edward Babiuch, deputy chairman of the Council of State, a session of the Commission for People's Councils of the Council of State was held today. The commission examined the experiences and results to date of the activity of social control committees on the basis of [word indistinct] information from the Chancellery of the Council of State and information from voivodship social control committees in Plock and Zielona Gora. They indicate that the accepted concept of the functioning of social control committees is borne out in practice and insures conditions for a uniform front of action by the organs of social and professional control.

BRIEFS

FLOTILLA IN TALLINN--A flotilla of Polish Navy ships commanded by Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn sailed from Gdynia to Tallinn today on an official visit at the invitation of the commander of the Soviet Baltic Fleet. The flotilla consists of the following ships, which are outstanding in training: The Wodnik, minesweeper CRB-620 and landing craft ODS-810. Polish seamen will meet the seamen of Soviet Baltic Fleet and tour Tallinn's historic buildings, industrial undertakings and sports facilities. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU TOASTS GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE AT 27 JULY DINNER

AU301100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jul 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at official dinner in honor of President Sekou Toure of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, in Bucharest on 26 July]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Sekou Toure, Comrade Andree Toure, esteemed comrades and friends,

To begin with I would like to express our satisfaction and the satisfaction of the party-state leadership with the visit you and the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea are paying to Romania; I would also like to wish you a good time in our country.

Your visit to Romania is an expression of the good relations between the Romanian and Guinean parties and peoples.

I recall with much pleasure the visit I paid to Guinea and the talks and understandings concluded on that occasion.

I would like to mention with great satisfaction the upward course of Romanian-Guinean relations in the years after my visit. There is no doubt that your visit will mark a new and important point in relations between our parties and countries and will give an even greater impetus to our economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation and to our cooperation at the international level.

You are visiting Romania shortly before the Romanian people's great holiday, the 35th anniversary of the revolution for antifascist and anti-imperialist national and social liberation, which opened up the road for the Romanian people's free development and then for the construction of the socialist society.

These days you will have the opportunity to become acquainted with certain achievements of the Romanian people in building socialism under the leadership of their communist party as well as with some of their current concerns. I would just like to mention the fact that Romanian industry has increased 42 times in these years. Agriculture, science, education and culture have also developed and the people's material and intellectual living standard has increased.

The Romanian people's achievements in these years prove once again the force of a people free of oppression and exploitation, a people that is master of its destiny and is freely moulding its life as it wants to.

We are familiar with the efforts being made by the friendly Guinean people, under the leadership of their party, to insure the country's socioeconomic development and to increase their well-being and happiness. As friends, we rejoice in all these achievements and wish the Guinean people increasingly greater successes along the road of socio-economic development, well-being and strengthening independence and sovereignty.

Since our meeting nearly 5 years ago, there have been many changes in the international life. There are many complex problems which require the strengthening of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and all peoples wishing to live in freedom and independence. We believe that the general trend in international life is favorable to the progressive and anti-imperialist forces. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, we do not underestimate the fact that a number of complicated problems have appeared and that there are trends in various parts of the world to redivide spheres of influence and domination. One could say that we are witnessing a strong confrontation between two totally opposed trends in international life.

Proceeding from all this, socialist Romania believes that everything possible should be done to reject the imperialist and colonialist policy and the policy of domination and interference in the domestic affairs of other states, to insure the independent development of nations, to eliminate colonial domination and to promote a policy of detente and peace in the world.

In Europe, we are concerned with implementing the Helsinki documents and with taking steps toward security and cooperation, particularly with proceeding to concrete measures for military disengagement. In this respect, we attach particular importance to the preparation for the 1980 Madrid meeting.

Likewise, we are concerned with developing cooperation between the Balkan countries and with turning this area into a region of peaceful and active cooperation, which should contribute to the progress of each nation and to overall peace.

Romania pays great attention to problems facing the African Continent today. As a matter of fact, we maintain good relations of cooperation and collaboration with almost all African states. We actively support the national liberation struggles of the peoples of Namibia and Rhodesia and of the majority population of South Africa against apartheid.

Concerning various complex problems existing on the African Continent, we believe that everything possible should be done so that they are solved by the African states themselves through negotiations, without any foreign interference. It is necessary to act in such a way as to insure the independent socioeconomic development and the greater sovereignty of each African people and nation.

We also pay particular attention to Middle East problems. We firmly advocate an overall solution, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to the solution of the problem of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and to lasting and just peace, which should insure the independence and sovereignty of all states in that region.

Without referring to other areas, I will just mention that Romania firmly speaks out for the renunciation of the policy of force and the threat of force and for all contentious problems between states to be resolved through negotiations alone.

In our foreign policy, we act to expand relations with all states, regardless of their social system. We base all our relations on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states and mutual advantage.

A very important problem facing contemporary mankind is that of eliminating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order. As a developing socialist country, Romania believes it necessary to strengthen the solidarity of the developing countries and to firmly act toward attaining a new economic order. In view of the fact that this year's Manila meeting concluded with unsatisfactory results, we believe it necessary that developing countries should closely unite their ranks and define more precisely their targets in connection with the 1980 UN session.

Likewise, we believe that firm action should be taken to implement the policy of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to put an end to the arms race. In this respect, we believe that the meeting of nonaligned countries which will take place this fall in Havana, must play an important part in uniting the efforts of peoples for attaining this important goal.

We believe it necessary for the small and medium-sized countries and for all states speaking out against the colonial policy and the policy of domination and oppression to unite their efforts to insure their more active participation in the international life and in solving the complex problems of the contemporary world.

Generally speaking, we believe it necessary for all states, regardless of their social system, particularly for the small and medium-sized countries and the nonalined countries to be able to participate on an equal footing in resolving all international problems. In this context, I would like to mention that Romania attaches great importance to the role played by socialist countries in the international life; along these lines, we believe that the strengthening of their solidarity and unity as well as their broad cooperation with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces is very important.

Although there are many complex problems in international life, we are convinced that the peoples, by active in ever closer solidarity, can insure a positive trend and can promote a policy of independence, detente and peace in the world.

I would like to mention with great satisfaction that Romania and Guinea and t[illegible] representatives of our countries have actively cooperated and are cooperating in resolving many international problems. We wish to continue to increasingly strengthen this cooperation and solidarity in the future.

Comrade President, I would like once more to express our conviction that your visit will allow us to identify new fields for expanding economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between our countries. We wish that the Romanian-Guinean relations of production-sharing should reach new peaks, in accordance with the good overall relations between our countries, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Guinea.

With this conviction and desire, I would like to toast:

New successes in the work and struggle of the Guinean people, under the leadership of their party, for socioeconomic development; well-being and happiness;

Close cooperation between our parties and between Romania and Guinea;

The health of Guinea's President Comrade [illegible]ekou Toure, of Comrade Andree Toure and you all;

Peace and cooperation! (applause)

FAZEKAS RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER SZYDLAK

AU301513 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On Saturday morning [28 July] Comrade Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, had a meeting with Comrade Jan Szydlak, member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who is spending his vacation in our country.

During the meeting, the chairman of the two sides in the Romanian-Polish Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation reviewed the measures being taken to implement the protocol of the session of the Governmental Commission, which took place at the end of June 1979, in Warsaw.

Marin Stoianovici, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, participated in the meeting, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Jerzy Kusiak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Bucharest, was also present.

CAZACU RECEIVES PANAMAIAN PEOPIE'S PARTY LEADER

AU301512 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On Saturday Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, met with Comrade Luther Thomas, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama, who is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. Conrade Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

On this occasion the two sides exchanged views and information about issues of common interest concerning the domestic and foreign policies of the two parties and the development of the international situation.

The meeting proceeded in a warm friendly atmosphere.

SYRIAN DEPUTY MINISTER RECEIVES PETRESCU-IED DEIEGATION

AU302057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 30 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 30/7/1979--The Romanian economic delegation led by Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Machine Building Industry, who are paying a visit to Syria, were received by Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. On the occasion analysed were aspects regarding the stage of operations on some economic units that are being built in that country on the basis of the Romanian-Syrian summit agreements. Satisfaction was expressed at their smooth run as well as the determination to ensure, by concerted efforts, their commissioning in the near future.

The Romanian minister also had talks with Shutaywi Sayfu, minister of industry, and 'Isa Darwish, minister of petroleum and mineral wealth.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO IRAQ--By presidential decree, Comrade Mihail Diamandopol has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Iraq. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

BORBA VIEWS CSSR COMMENTARIES ON NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD272346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--As early as the founding conference in Belgrade in 1961, the essence of the policy of nonalinement was defined as anti-imperialist and anticolonialist. But at the same time the sense and purpose of this policy is also the struggle for a world without blocs and against all forms of hegemonism and domination. This, among other things, is emphasized in a commentary entitled "Speculations Against the Principles," to be published in tomorrow's BORBA, the organ of the SAWP.

Having remarked that a little more than a month remains before the satrt of the sixth nonalined countries' summit in Havana, Mladen Domazet recalls:

We have already become used to the policy and movement of nonalinement being lectured from various bloc-colored positions, and to "concern" being expressed for the unity and prospects of the nonalined movement before every one of its more important meetings. Thus, the end of the preparations for the forthcoming Havana summit are not being denied this opportunity either.

Creating disunity in the nonalined movement has always been the aim of all "custodians", regardless of whether they have a "rightwing" or "leftwing" position toward the movement. We have always been able to note easily that on this everyone acts according to their positions and interests. Thus it was last year before the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade and recently in connection with the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries meeting in Colombo. Now, too, we are experiencing similar breezes from various sides. Recently the Prague information media also joined these "currents" with great passion.

According to these "custodians" there is already a well-known division between the "progressive" and "conservative" members of the movement and this has now been supplemented with the presumably more suitable terms for their authors of "left" and "right" forces.

RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the CPCZ Central Committee, published in two installments on 4 and 5 July an article by F. Vihodil entitled "Developing Countries in Contemporary International Relations." The author also communicates to his readers some well-known bloc assessments about nonalinement, "enriched" by the new division of the movement into a "right" and "left" wing. The author goes on to occupy himself indirectly with the "rightwing forces," calling them deeply counterrevolutionary. Among other things, he stresses that with the approach of the sixth summit slanders are being spread in the camp of imperialism and Maoism which say that the states of the "socialist community," primarily Cuba and Vietnam, are trying to deprive the nonalined of their essence and independent role in international policy. "Of course, this causes surprise when we also hear such rumors from some nonalined countries," F. Vihodil says, supplementing his "discoveries" in the CPCZ Central Committee paper.

Then Prague television in its commentary in the second evening edition of "TV Newsreel" on 5 July "took it upon itself" to "eliminate doubt" about the countries with the same positions as "rightwing forces". The Czechoslovak TV political commentator Petrzelka on this occasion also spoke about efforts by the imperialists "to exaggerate existing disagreements in the nonalined movement and to cause a split in the movement." In this context, he underlined astonishment at the fact that even the founder of the nonalined movement, Yugoslavia, has also joined in the "efforts at splitting."

In this way Czechoslovak TV has found it fitting to supplement its party organ.

What is one to say to this? Is it really a question of not knowing the facts or is it a question of tendentiousness from a certain position? The latter is certainly that which is at stake. Such a falsification of the Yugoslav policy and of its activity in the nonalined movement, which has grown into a world factor which cannot be overlooked, represents, to put it mildly, a crude speculation.

In this way, these authors want to crudely discredit Yugoslavia and its nonalined policy in the eyes of the world. They can hardly expect, however, that their "canard" can be accepted either by world opinion or by the movement of nonalined countries.

In all probability such compositions are primarily intended for their own insufficiently informed public; at the same time, this effort is also made with the possible view of perhaps breaking up the movement of nonalined countries into a "prosocialist" and a "pro-imperialist" section and thus trying to "fit" Yugoslavia into the latter in order to achieve some other goals in this way.

At all their meetings the nonalined countries have, and this was also confirmed at the ministerial conference in Belgrade and at the meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Colombo, confirmed their unity and repeatedly affirmed the substance of the principles and the nonbloc orientation of the movement.

But, all this is an old story. Along with presenting some half truths, the above-mentioned writers are directly trying to discredit the prestige of our country and its consistent nonalined foreign political orientation as well as our active constructive role also in the preparations for the summit in Havana.

There is obviously no need for us to repeat the basic principles of the nonalined movement because they were determined at the first conference in Belgrade 18 years ago and they are known and recognized throughout the world. They also apply in the full sense of the word today. There is no need to revise them or to interpret them dogmatically and to distort them. Originally the substance of the nonalined policy was defined at the founding conference in Belgrade in 1961 as both anti-imperialist and anticolonialist. But the meaning and the aim of the nonalined policy does not lie in this alone as some, and even the Czechoslovak commentators, wish so persistently to present it.

This policy is at the same time also a struggle for a world without blocs, against all aspects of hegemonism and domination, for full freedom and independence of all countries and peoples, for their equality, for a new and more just economic order, for a world without arms and fear from destruction, for peace and cooperation. True, we have never a priori equated the blocs: We have formed a judgement of their concrete policy. But the movement of nonalined countries has always been and has remained opposed to a division of the world into blocs, opposed to bloc rivalries with inherent tendencies towards spheres of influence and various forms of dependence and interference.

These are the lasting orientations of the nonalined which are continually on the ascent and which have so far been confirmed in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo. And we are convinced that this will also be the case not only in Havana in September but also in the future, regardless of the "disagreements" which occur here and there among individual nonalined countries. After all, such a broad democratic movement does not insist on hiding outstanding issues and as we know, in groupings of countries which shelter "in the monolithic structure," unity is not always the indication of their mutual relations.

In fact, as regards strategic orientations there is no division among nonalined countries. Therefore, insistence about their being a "split," one can say without reservation, represents more the wishes by blocs and their actions which are being continuously imposed on the movement through various ideological and other divisions. The nonalined overcame their objective contradictions and differences by their joint interest in preserving the movement which draws its moral and political force from the unity in line with the basic principles of the policy which they follow, and these principles are in the interest of all progressive mankind.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSION OF PALESTINIANS VIEWED

LD281059 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0938 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, July 28 (TANJUG)--The U.N. Security Council has resumed discussions which began last month on the programme for realizing the rights of the Palestinian people. From the course of discussions to date, it can be concluded that the world believes the Camp David accords too narrow and inadequate for a comprehensive settling of the Middle East crisis.

A plan prepared three years ago by the Committee for Palestine, and adopted by the General Assembly, was submitted to the Security Council. It provides for the Palestinian people's return to their homeland, in order to realize their national rights and create an independent community.

The plan was vetoed by the U.S. two years ago.

Arab diplomatic endeavours are now directed towards creating enough room for the U.S. not to resort to veto and at the same time, to come to a decision which would though modestly, nevertheless signify a move contributing to the realization of the Palestinians' national rights.

The validity of the 1967 Security Council resolution no 242 which is the basis for settling the Middle East crisis would be confirmed, and necessary additions would be made in the substantive parts which were then disregarded. The fact the Palestine question cannot be reduced to a refugee problem, alone, but has to be treated in terms of guaranteeing the right to self-determination as this has for a long time been reality. [as received]

Diplomatic lobbies note that such an evolution in favour of the right of the Palestinian people and such international affirmation of the "PLO" have taken place that the situation is being usually referred to as "new". Those well acquainted with the U.S. scene point out that the White House is dissatisfied with the conduct of Israel, but note at the same time that, right now, too many domestic problems have accumulated to allow for the White House to open the "front of troubles" with the Israeli lobby in the U.S.A. by supporting any framework for Palestine other than the Camp David's.

For the U.S. diplomacy, the most favourable finale at present would be that in which it would not resort to veto, but would keep "restrained", it is believed here. The renewed debate on Palestine in the Security Council directs its principal messages to the U.S. and other Western countries which could influence Israel. Nigeria requested that all possibilities be taken advantage of to convince Israel tochoose the road of reason.

SAWPY GREETS NICARAGUAN SANDINISTA MOVEMENT

AU261611 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 24 July (TANJUG)--The SAWPY Federal Conference has sent the following telegram to the Sandinista Movement of National Liberation of Nicaragua:

"The SAWPY Federal Conference, on behalf of its multimillion membership, expresses its satisfaction at the successes which you achieved in the struggle against the dictatorship. Sending sincere congratulations to you, we are glad that the people's struggle in Nicaragua has created conditions for a peaceful democratic development and a free choice in its internal development. We are convinced that the relations between your movement and the SAWPY established in the past will develop successfully to the benefit of our peoples and of equitable international relations and peace in the world."

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH PERU SIGNED IN LIMA

LD301540 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lima, July 30 (ANDINA)--Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Rueta has stressed Yugoslav participation in the agricultural development of the Peruvian coast both in financial and technological aspects.

This was stated following the ceremony of signing an agreement between the Yugoslav company "Energoprojekt" and the Peruvian Ministry for Food and Agriculture, aimed at financing the second stage of the Chira-Piura irrigation project, some 1,200 km north of Lima.

The "Energoprojekt" will participate with a total of 55 million dollars to be repayed in 12 years, including a 3 year period of grace and 8.5 percent annual interest rate.

Mr Silva Ruete has recalled that Yugoslavia, through the same company, had also taken part in financing the first stage of the project, which provided irrigation for 8,000 hectares of the new land and the establishment of an agricultural settlement for 2,000 families in the San Imrenzo zone.

The project will cover with irrigation 40,500 hectares of new land for agriculture, improve the irrigation on another 11€,000 hectares and enable establishing 30,000 families in the Piura Valley.

Mr. Silva Ruete has also stated that the government ordered in 1974 the construction of this irrigation system to meet the public need. In spite of the country's difficult financial situation at the present time, the project will be continued this year relying on the Yugoslav support.

MIKULIC CHAIRS DISCUSSION BY LC ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

LD302242 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The preparations for the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee, which will be held halfway through the autumn and which will discuss the ideopolitcal and organizational training level of the League of Communists for the implementation of its leading role in society, have progressed considerably. The entire course of these preparations was discussed in Belgrade today at the meeting of the preparatory working group under Branko Mikulic's chairmanship.

Subgroups of the aforementioned body held talks in the past 3 to 4 months on the same topic in some 100 basic organizations of the League of Communists and with 28 municipal party leaderships from all the republics and provinces. At today's meeting of the working group, the introductory remarks were made by Svetozar Durutovic and members pointed out some basic observations resulting from the preparatory talks at the party grassroots so far.

On the whole, it was noted, political involvement, the spirit of raising initiatives and the mobilizing role of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists in the sociopolitical life have been intensified. The party's prestige has increased and this, as assessed, is precisely due to its more direct commitment to resolving fundamental issues of the social position and the role of the working class and the working people. This, however, does not provide reasons for self-satisfaction, all the more so as there are still a considerable number of organizations of the League of Communists which are closed within themselves and which are chiefly involved in the so-called purely party affairs. For instance, they remain on the sidelines in the day-to-day struggle to pool labor and resources, or they have adopted the role of a fairly passive observer with regard to the development and functioning of the delegate system.

The assessment is that the communists in parts of the work communities, banks, foreign trade or in the parts of the economy which are well off, rarely fight against selfishness in their environment. Therefore, it was said, it is necessary to adopt certain attitudes with regard to such types of behavior at the next session of the Central Committee.

The materials which are being prepared for the session of the Central Committee outline the actions which are aimed at making the basic organization of the League of Communists even more the decisive factor in formulating the entire policy of the League of Communists, applying the principle of democratic centralism, linking the organizations and the leaderships and providing the method of the struggle of the League of Communists in determining its attitudes under the conditions of the delegate system.

The work on the preparation of the eighth session of the LCY Central Committee will be continued, without interruption, during the month of August, in Belgrade as well as in the republics and provinces.

BELGRADE BORBA PUBLISHES FIGURES ON LCY MEMBERSHIP

AU262200 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 July--At the end of 1978, the League of Communists had 1,774,624 members.

During that congress year, 181,320 new members were admitted, which has greatly strengthened the organization. In that connection, what is meant is not only an increase in the number of members, because mostly young people, school youth and workers who were most prominent and who confirmed themselves in the struggle for the development of self-managing relations and in the solving of concrete socioeconomic problems of the circle in which they live were admitted.

Members of the League of Communists now account for 8.1 percent of the entire population of our country, while in the social sector every fourth person is a member of this leading ideopolitical organization. Workers are the most numerous social group in the League of Communists.

LCY OPPOSES 'INSTITUTIONALIZATION' OF COMMUNIST PARTIES

LD302118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 30 (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia considers that the variety of roads and forms of the struggle of socialism, and the independence and autonomy of the protagonists of this struggle constitute objective [word indistinct] of the development of socialism as a worldwide process, the weekly organ of the communists of Yugoslavia, KOMUNIST, writes today.

The paper stresses that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia proceeds from the conviction that the correctness and progressiveness of an ideology or of the definite forms of socialist construction, depend on the vitality and tested value of this ideology in social practice, not its approval by any international forum.

That is why, according to the LCY commitments, the (?fundamental) principles in relations among socialist country and movements would have to imply the freedom of internal socialist development and non-imposition from outside, non-interference in the internal development of individual movements, and free exchange of experience on an equal footing.

KOMUNIST underlines the LCY's endeavour for recognition of the different roads to socialism and the right of each party to determine its tasks according to its own conditions and in compliance with the principle of full responsibility of each movement to its own working class and people.

Communists of Yugoslavia are opposed, resolutely and as a matter of principle, to all forms of the parties' institutionalization on the regional or worldwide basis, writes KOMUNIST. The weekly concludes by saying that the LCY calls for such international meetings, as would enable the largest possible participation of progressive forces and free, democratic exchange of opinions, without any documents of [word indistinct].

NEW MEMBERS OF SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPOINTED

AU262202 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[J.P. report]

[Summary] At the proposal of Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Executive Council, the Slovene Assembly chambers today made some changes in the composition of the Slovene Executive Council.

Zvone Dragan, heretofore vice president of the Slovene Executive Council, was relieved of his post because he was recently elected vice president of the Federal Executive Council. Stefan Nemec and Joze Zakonjsek, heretofore members of the Slovene Executive Council, were relieved of their posts because they will take up new posts.

Joze Hujs, president of the managing board of the Iskra Composite Organization of Associated Labor, and Ljudmila Ozbic, heretofore member of the Slovene Executive Council and republic secretary for finance, were elected new vice presidents of the Slovene Executive Council. Joze Novinsek, former general director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning and later adviser in the Federal Executive Council, and Franc Razdevsek, president of the managing board of the SLOVENIJALES Composite Organization of Associated Labor, were elected new members of the Slovene Executive Council. Joze Novinsek was also appointed president of the republic Committee for Social Planning and Information System.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES COLLECTIVE WORK

AU291842 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[Fehmija Nikocevic report]

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 23 July--The Presidium of the republic conference of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP today discussed the experiences and results achieved in promoting the content and method of work of the organs and organizations of the socialist alliance and, in this connection, the directions and tasks of the sociopolitical activity in promoting the organization, collective work and the application of the 1-year mandate in the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP in accordance with Comrade Tito's initiative and the preliminary draft of the amendments and supplements to the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP statute. Milan Uzelac, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP republic conference, made the introductory speech.

In preparation for this session a discussion was held on these problems in the organs and organizations of the socialist alliance. It was stressed that the intensive implementation of the conclusions of the 30th session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the ninth session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina had considerably promoted the organization, method and content of the SAWP work and the implementation of its functions as the broadest democratic basis of the political system of socialist self-management based on delegate work, organization and decisionmaking.

The analyses indicate that the programs for implementing Comrade Tito's initiative in the SAWP must be linked with the federal conference's ideopolitical platform and they must also contain specific tasks of the socialist alliance resulting from its social role. The changes in the organs, their composition and manner of work and the 1-year mandate of the chairman as well as a statutory organizational prerequisite for collective work and responsibility make up the program. For this reason it is necessary that the elaboration of concrete programs of action in every local community, commune and republic is based on a critical analysis of the development level of self-managing relations, an evaluation of the experiences gained in implementing the social role of all forms of the socialist alliance's activity and delegate relations.

Today's discussion and the adopted draft documents also represent the basis for preparing a discussion in the SAWP on the tasks of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility and in introducing the 1-year mandate of president, or rather chairman, and the guidelines for work of delegates of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP in the SAWPY Federal Conference.

CROAT IDEOLOGIST SUVAR DISCUSSES PLURALISM OF INTERESTS

AU291347 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 79 p 4 AU

[Report on interview granted by Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia and Croatian Republic secretary for education and culture, granted to Zagreb VJESNIK--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Dr Stipe Suvar, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia and republican secretary for education and culture, has granted an interview to "SEDAM DANA," the Saturday supplement of Zagreb VJESNIK, which we publish in an abbreviated form.

One of the paradoxical achievements of our socialist development on the principles of self-management is that the awareness of rights, the awareness that man must have the achievements and rights brought by self-management--all the rights of a working man and citizen--is very developed, but that each right is not covered by a corresponding duty and obligation, not somebody else's but one's own. The awareness of duties has somewhat atrophied in contrast to the hypertrophy of the awareness of rights.

On this basis we have a mass carping awareness also in the ranks of the workers class. We often soft-talk the workers for the reason, so to speak, of pleasing them politically, but we do not tell them the right things to their faces. The workers class is not a homogeneous class with a homogeneous socialist consciousness. What I have said for all the forces of society, its organizations and institutions, of course also applies to this basic production class of society, All the forms of consciousness and all social orientations are clashing in its ranks, too.

We have agreed that there exists a pluralism of interests, which then also has its ideological and political cloak, but we must also agree that Yugoslav socialist society cannot be maintained and developed on a mere toleration of all these inerests and their interplay in a free struggle.

Interests

We do not acknowledge all the interests in society as being suitable for socialism and contributing to its development, for many interests have a destructive effect on the road of socialist development.

Here it is a matter of pluralism of socialist interests, and, I would add, not without a certain hierarchy of these interests. There are those which are determining and most important. There are less important ones and relatively peripheral ones. Edvard Kardelj attached to this the qualification of self-managing interests. As soon as an interest is manifested in a socially organized way as a self-managing interest, it is legal and there is room for pluralism of such interests, but again within the said hierarchy of these interests.

I understand that Kardelj precisely in this sense worked on the political system of socialist self-management--and not just any political system--and he searched for the peculiarities of this political system which we now possess more as a prospect than a reality. Therefore Kardelj entitled his work--and I think that we may now say that in a certain sense it is his political testament--"The Directions of the Development of the Political System of Self-Management." This means it is something that is being generated and for which we face a painful struggle; this political system is being conceived.

It will not come about spontaneously but through the activities of organized socialist forces that also express different class and social interests and the interests of people according to any other form of grouping and association. However, it must be within this legal institutional system of socialist self-management and not outside it.

Therefore, the flourishing of the pluralism of self-managing socialist interests implies--if you want--the suppression of the pluralism of those social interests which are not self-managing socialist ones and are not organized in this way.

[Question] You mention the hierarchy of self-managing socialist interests, as well as the fact that all the interests are not of equal value. Which interests are basic and which peripheral? What sort of hierarchy is at stake?

[Answer] As we Marxists know--and all true fighters for socialism know this, too, and confirm it in the practice of revolution--the problem of socialism when it wins political victory is not in who will be replaced in power nor who will hold state power as something eternal, but it is in the necessity of the state to wither away. Not even the most hidebound ideologists of statism will dispute this, the difference being that they think that the withering away of the state should come in the distant future when the state will have completed all its business as the gravedigger of the old society, while we think that the state cannot complete the business of the gravedigger of old society because, after all, it is the old society's last vertige. We proceed from Marx' formulation in the Communist Manifesto: the proletariat organized as a state, and this means self-management of the class which is being built into the relationships of production and changes them.

Multiparty

In bourgeois society things now run chiefly in such a way that the parties, usually two, play with power like football teams, competing as to who will be the champion, and from this angle they criticize socialist societies for not being multiparty. But history has had its effect here and they cannot be multiparty again, even though multipartyness does not always mean an open tendency to return to a capitalist society.

Socialism lacks its own sources of reproduction. It does not reproduce itself with the "natural force" of profit and rent like capitalism, and it cannot reproduce itself in the manner which Marx announced in the texts about the civil war in France--through the economy of free and associated labor, for this is historically still far away.

Organized socialist forces do not recognize pluralism of all interests, but pluralism of socialist self-managing interests.

Open activities, or even the launching of messages and requests along the line of all these political opposition tendencies, in any case, represents in our country a risk for society itself, not because of their strength and organization but because spontaneous anti-socialist tendencies arising from the relationships of commodity production, from group-property constellations in the present basic organizations of associated labor and between them, from the pressure of petty private ownership, the insatiability of the not unimportant petty bourgeois stratum, the dissatisfaction of disowned bureaucrats and so forth, are still strong in society, even in the ranks of the workers class. It is therefore important who has the political initiative and whether the oppositional antisocialist tendencies will penetrate strongly into the ranks of organized socialist forces. The events before 1971 and during that year were more than instructive for us in this sense.

But let us understand properly: No political opposition in Yugoslavia may reckon with a counterrevolutionary upheaval merely because of the internal weaknesses of society, for our society is a society which experiences crises searching for its identity of development, and it will not totter alone on the outskirts of capitalist development as a possible appendage, or on the outskirts of a superbloc state socialist monolith. It wants its own identity of development which is humanly attractive and which gives us a strong position both among the people's masses in the country and in the world community.

VOJVODINA LC PRESIDENT ALIMPIC GRANTS INTERVIEW

AU261651 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 79 p 3 AU

[A. Vacic and D. Zivkovic report on interview with Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, granted to Vecernje NOVOSTI--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The decisions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses, the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law, and the direction of the political system's development which we have worked out, made concrete and rounded off the program of actions and directions of the development of our society for a long period of time. This is an essential fact which we must bear in mind when we talk about what we have done and what jobs and tasks are ahead of us, Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, said in an interview for Vecernje NOVOSTI.

[Question] What is the present position of the workers class? Its rights have been insured, but it has not taken control of income.

[Answer] Associated labor organizations in the field of economy--having in mind all Yugoslavia--possess only one third of all the funds deposited in the banks. Therefore, if we speak about their influence, the influence of the class, it is quite clear that it is insufficient even on the assumption that all the delegations work in the best way possible.

[Question] Dilemmas about the need to import wheat this year have also stimulated discussions on implementation of the 5-year plan tasks in agricultural policy...

[Answer] The Yugoslav social accord has prescribed that by 1980 we will produce 6 million tons, which is quite enough to satisfy domestic requirements and even provides some reserve. Therefore we are fulfilling the accord. The question now arises as to why there is not enough wheat.

One of the reasons is that it is only Vojvodina that purchases almost 90 percent of marketable surpluses of wheat of its own production, while the percentages purchased in other republics and the province of Kosovo are much smaller. The economists say about this situation: "It is not certain that wheat will become a marketable good." Of course the quantities that are not purchased are most frequently fed to the animals and no administrative prohibitions help in that respect. The essence of the problem is of course in income, in prices and incentives to producers. It is only through appropriate prices and subsidies that we can insure that wheat will be used exclusively as human food.

[Question] Does the stressing of opposing interest contain any attempts at undermining the united Yugoslav market and hidden nationalism?

[Answer] Even among the members of the League of Communists, Alimpic stresses, there are people who do not want to renounce their monopoly position and of course there is nationalism. We can conduct a successful struggle against nationalism only if we clear up those matters in the League of Communists itself. If, for instance, because of structural problems in Yugoslavia everybody solves the question of his own national economy only, everybody will withdraw within his republic, provincial or communal borders. In that case we will face the danger of manipulation of the working people. If we do not efficiently reach agreements and accords in a self-managing manner, we will do it in a non-self-managing manner. Monopoly positions will strengthen and there is danger that germs of nationalism, nationalist envy, hegemony and bureaucratic attitude may develop, to which, sometimes even some communists are not immune to them.

[Question] Comrade Alimpic, the League of Communists bears the greatest responsiblity for the development of the self-managing system, as is stated in the Constitution and Associated Labor Law...

[Answer] Yes, and it may be remarked that the question is posed in some journals whether we are a mass party or a cadre one. In the League of Communists of Vojvodina we shall continue to work persistently to insure a workers class majority in the party. In that way we shall insure that the workers themselves will be included even more in decision making and that they will struggle even more for the implementation of the Constitution, the Associated Labor Law and other regulations of the system adopted, Dusan Alimpic said in concluding the interview.

'LINK' BETWEEN BOGOMILISM, GREATER BULGARIA REFUTED

LD301046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 30 (TANJUG)--The medieval Bogomil heresy, which provided the ideological basis for many heretical sects, originated in Macedonia. The fact was confirmed at a symposium last year in Skopje. On the territory of Yugoslavia, Bogomilism had a special significance.

However, at that symposium Bulgarian historian Borislov Primov tried to take advantage of the subject of Bogomilism in order to launch greater-Bulgarian ideas on Macedonia as a "Bulgarian country" and the Macedonians as "Bulgarians". His argument was based on an oration by Presbyter Cosma in which the latter says, among other things, that "the first to preach the Bogomil heresy in the Bulgarian country was a priest of the name of Bogomil".

Already at the symposium Macedonian historian Dragan Taskovski refuted Primov's claims. He has recently published the results of his latest research into Bogomilism in the Belgrade review for social affairs "GLEDISTA". Taskovski writes that Presbyter Cosma, the same as all others in the Middle Ages, understood under "Bulgarian country" the Turanian-Bulgarian state under whose domination Macedonia was at the time.

BELGRADE POLITIKA CARRIES WHEAT HARVEST, PURCHASE FIGURES

AU292005 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 79 p 7 AU

[J. Radovanovic report]

[Summary] According to the harvest results in the most important wheat regions in which the wheat harvest has been completed, and according to the estimates for the regions in which the wheat harvest is still in progress, the overall wheat harvest in the country this year will total some 4.3 million tons.

The wheat harvest in the individual republics and provinces will be as follows: In Bosnia-Hercegovina 306,000 tons, or 97 percent of last year's crop; in Montenegro 8,000 tons, or 96 percent of last year's crop; in Croatia 915,000 tons (79 percent of last year's crop); in Macedonia 295,000 tons (106 percent); in Slovenia 122,000 tons (93 percent); in Serbia proper 1,224,000 tons (95 percent); in Kosovo 239,000 tons (108 percent) and in Vojvodina 1,236,000 tons (only 63 percent of last year's crop).

This year, the average wheat yield will be 28.5 quintals per hectare, compared with 31.1 quintals last year and 34.9 quintals in 1977. The average wheat yields according to republics and provinces will be as follows this year: In Bosnia-Hercegovina about 20 quintals; in Serbia proper 27.1 quintals; in Kosovo 25.3 quintals; in Vojvodina 37.9 quintals; in Slovenia 27.5 quintals and in Macedonia 26.7 quintals.

Some 1.3 million tons of wheat have been purchased throughout the country thus far. This is some 70 percent of the planned purchase, but only 42.5 percent of our actual annual commercial consumption. In all republics and provinces the quantities of wheat offered for sale are smaller than planned, and in some republics these quantities have been drastically reduced. Thus, for instance, only a quater of this year's wheat harvest is planned to be purchased in Serbia proper, but only 5.3 percent of the expected quantity has been offered for sale so far.

BRIEFS

JORDANIAN INFORMATION MINISTER VISITS--Yesterday 'Adnan Abu' Awdah, Jordanian minister for information, who is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, together with his associates visited the TANJUG news agency. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 79 p 6 AU]

MALTA LABOR PARTY DELEGATION--Yesterday a delegation of the labor party of Malta headed by Salvo Saviour Santo, member of the Bureau of the National Executive Council, left our country. The delegation visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SAWP Federal Conference. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

DOW CHEMICAL PRESIDENT VISITS--Yesterday Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received Clyde Boyd, president of the American Dow Chemical Corporation for Europe. Certain topical questions concerning the realization of joint projects of the Dow Chemical [Corporation] and the JNA [Yugoslav abbreviation for "Yugoslav People's Army" as printed, believed to be misprint for INA, oil and petrochemicals enterprise of Croatia] were considered during the talks. Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, was present at the reception. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

U.S. BUSINESSMEN VISIT--Yesterday Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, received high officials of the U.S. firm Arthur Andersen and Company and discussed with them possibilities for expanding cooperation between Yugoslav organizations of associated labor and this U.S. consultative firm. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

MCNAMARA VISIT--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of Serbia, yesterday had talks with Robert McNamara, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 79 p 6 AU]--Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of Macedonia, received Robert McNamara in Skopje yesterday. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 79 p 6 AU]